

Keshab R. RAJBHANDARI* & Hideaki OHBA**:

A new species of *Kobresia* from Nepal***

K.R. ラジバンダリ*・大場秀章**：ネパールで見出された
ヒゲハリスゲ属の新種（カヤツリグサ科）

The genus *Kobresia* is distributed in the temperate region of the Northern Hemisphere, chiefly in the central-Asiatic and Himalayan regions. More than 25 species are reported from the Himalayan region (Clarke 1894, Kükenthal 1909, Koyama 1978). *Kobresia* is one of the important genera in the alpine flora of the Himalaya. The taxonomic knowledge of this genus is still insufficient in this region and it is necessary to revise it. During our course of study of this genus we found a new interesting species closely related to *K. Williamsii* T. Koyama from Nepal (Fig. 1). While these two species are similar in having stoloniferous rhizome, bisexual spikelet, 3-fid style and smooth prophyll, the former differs from the latter being smaller in size of the plant (10–26 cm high) and prophyll (3.2–4.2 mm long) and having obtuse apex of the glume of spikelet (Fig. 2). *K. Williamsii* is 20–40 cm high with 7–8.5 mm long prophyll and rotundate-truncate apex of the glume. It is, however, noticeable that this new species has two membranous and nerveless scales below the female flower of the lowest spikelet (Fig. 2, F). From the recent gatherings of *K. Williamsii* in central and east Nepal in 1985 it seems that whereas it usually occurs in the higher altitude above 3700 to 4000 m in the alpine open grassy slope, the new species likes to dwell either in the subalpine forest or on moist mossy areas not exceeding 3900 m altitude. This new species is named as *K. Harai* for his great contribution to Himalayan botany and in memory of late Professor Hiroshi Hara.

***Kobresia Harai* Rajbhandari et H. Ohba, sp. nov.**

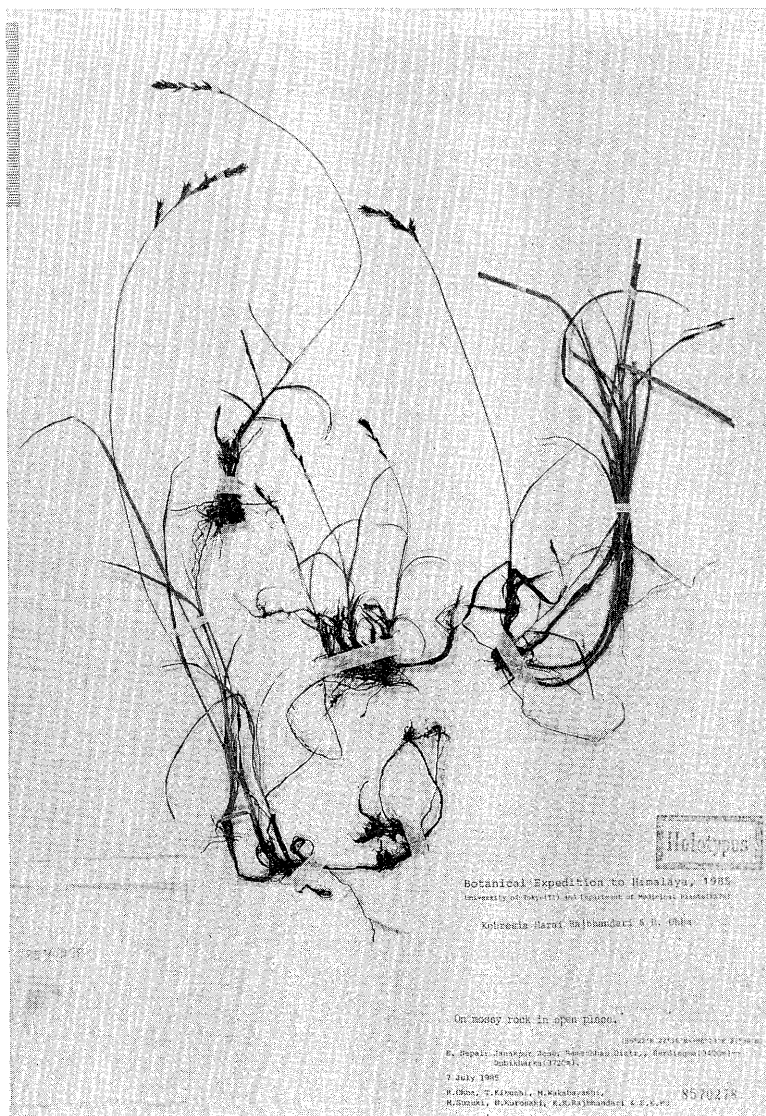
Ex affinitate *K. Williamsii* T. Koyama statura toto minore (10–26 cm alta),

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Fig. 1. *Kobresia Harai* (type).

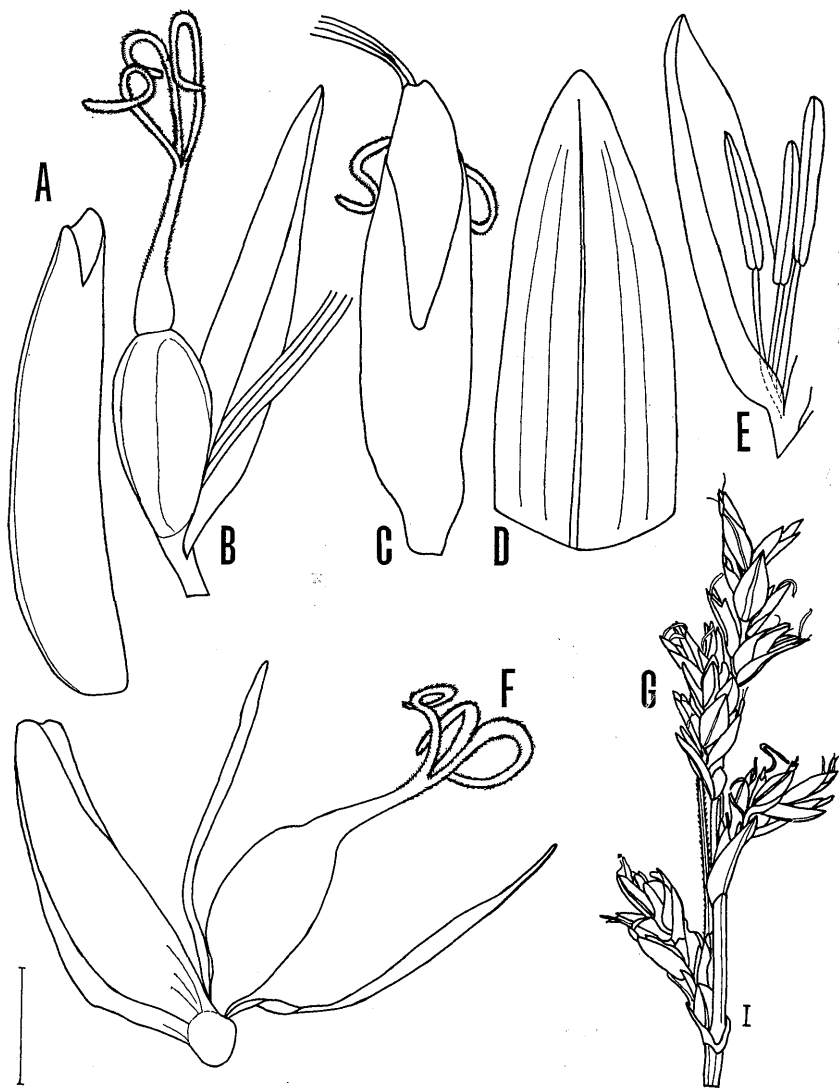


Fig. 2. *Kobresia Harai* (from type). A. Prophyll. B. Bisexual spikelet with male and female flowers, part of filament shown. C. Bisexual spikelet, showing prophyll, male glume and part of stigma and filament. D. Abaxial side of glume of spikelet. E. Male flower. F. Female flower of the lowest spikelet with prophyll and two sterile scales. G. Inflorescence. Scale bar for A-F, indicates 1 mm.

prophyllis parvis (3.2-4.2 nec 7-8.5 mm longis) et apice glumae obtuso statim dignoscenda.

Herba perennis, laxe caespitosa; rhizoma horizontale prostratum stoloniferum, stolonibus 2.5-3.5 cm longis 1-1.5 mm crassis, squamis ferrugineis obtegentibus. Culmi erecti, 10-26 cm longi in sicco 0.5 mm diametro, 2-3-foliati, triquetri laeves, basi vaginis veteribus aphyllis vel brachyphyllis 0.5-1 cm longis brunneis obtecti. Foliorum laminae lineares herbaceae planae, 2-14 cm longae 1-2 mm latae, apice leniter longe attenuatae (versus apicem gradatim decrescentes), margine scabellae, costa scabridiuscula vel laevi, ligulis 0.5-1.5 cm longis viridescens.

Inflorescentiae spiciformes vel partim racemosae, erectae, lineares vel lineari-oblongae, 1.2-2.8 cm longae 0.5-1 cm latae, axe inflorescentiae laevi. Bractea frondosa infima late ovata, usque ad 1.5 cm longa et 2 mm lata, apice longe attenuata, olivacea, laevis vel scabridiuscula, margine hyalina, 1-nervis, basi vaginans; eae in spica superiore ca. 4 mm longae et 2 mm latae, late ovatae laeves viridiusculae 1-nerves apice obtusae. Spicae oblongae, 7-10 mm longae 3-3.5 mm latae, ex 5-8 spiculis constantes. Spiculae 3.4-4.4 mm longae 1 mm latae, ellipticae vel oblongi-ellipticae; terminales praecipue floribus toto masculis compositae sed interdum androgynae; laterales infimaeque vulgo in loco infimo uno flore femineo et superiore uno vel duobus eis masculis compositae, sed frequenter eis masculis toto redactis. Spicularum glumae ovatae vel ovato-ellipticae, 3-4.2 mm longae 0.6-2 mm latae, spadiceae, glabratae margine hyalinae, apice obtusae, 1-nerves; nervo prae apice terminante. Prophylla oblongi-lanceolata, ex medio ad sub apicem connata, 3.2-4.2 mm longa 0.6-1 mm lata, olivacea membranacea laevia, apice oblique divisa, margine prope apicem hyalineiuscula, inconspicue 2-nervia; nervis sub apicem attingentibus. Noces admodum trigoni, 1.7 mm longi 0.8 mm lati, anguste obovati, laeves pallide lutei, apice sine rostro. Stylus erectus 1.5 mm longus medio trifidus, basi tumidus; stigmatibus 2 mm longo. Infima spicula flos femineus basi duas appendices squamatas perfecte enerves membranaceas usque 3.3 mm longas et 1 mm latas occurrentes. Florum masculorum glumae 4 mm longae late elliptico-lanceolatae apice obtusae membranaceae laeves pallide flavovirentes 1-nerves. Stamina 3, interdum 2 raro 1, filamentis 1.3-5 mm longis, antheris 1.2-2 mm longis 0.16-0.25 mm latis, luteis. Rhacheolae glabrae minoresque.

Hab.: E. Nepal (Janakpur Zone). Ramechhap Distr.: Serdingma (3400 m)-Dubikharka (3720 m) 86°21'E, 27°36'N, 7 July 1985, on mossy rock in open place

(Ohba, Kikuchi, Wakabayashi, Suzuki, Kurosaki, Rajbhandari & Wu 8570278, TI, holotype, KATH, isotype); Dubikharka (3720 m)-Baula Pokhari (3960 m), 9 July 1985, in forest (Ohba, Kikuchi, Wakabayashi, Suzuki, Kurosaki, Rajbhandari & Wu 8570329, TI, KATH, BM, NY).

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References

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北半球の温帯に分布するヒゲハリスゲ属は、中央アジアおよびヒマラヤで特に多様化している。ヒゲハリスゲ属植物は、ヒマラヤの高山帯の植物相の主要な構成種であるにもかかわらず、その全体像は十分に把握されていない。ここで記載した新種は、東ネパールのラメヤップ地域の亜高山帯の森林内で採取されたもので、近似する *Kobresia Williamsii* から、植物体の高さ、前葉の大きさ、小穂の苞えいの先が丸いことにより区別される。

□Nishida, M. (ed.): **Contributions to the botany in the Andes II** 158 pp. 66 pls. 1987. アカデミア洋書, 東京. ¥11,500. 千葉大学の西田誠教授を中心にすすめられている南米のアンデスを中心とする地域の植物調査の報告書である。この調査は「文部省海外学術調査」によるもので、チリの Quiriquina 島の上部白亜紀化石材の研究 (西田誠・西田治文), アンデス山脈の東西両斜面に発達する雲霧林の生態 (1. 微気象, 及び 2. チリ中南部の *Nothofagus* 林の群落構造; 共に大賀宣彦), 南アメリカ産 シダ植物の染色体研究 (栗田子郎), 及びチリ産の重要樹種の材組織の研究 (M. Rancusi, H. 他) の 5 編の論文からなる。なお、本調査報告書の I は 1985 年に千葉大学理学部から発行されている。 (井上 浩)